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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

From the Norway Advertiser.

ON MY FATHER'S BIRTH-DAY.

My own dear father, were you here on earth,
This day would make you sixty-six years old.
How time speeds on! The years seem few and short,
Since on that fair, smooth brow was not one line
Of coming age, and the bright chesnut locks
Were clustering round it as in early youth.
From childhood upward, I have scarcely felt
That I should ever see my fathers form
Bow'd by the weight of still increasing years—
Or that his lofty head would ever wear
The white and wintry crown. To me he seem'd
As when a child I sat upon his knee,
To read my lesson, or repeat my task;
And with the eye I look'd upon him then,
I look'd upon ever. Well I knew
That age was creeping stealthily along
The path his feet were treading; yet my mind
Retain'd its first impressions, and I saw
Not the decaying man of sixty years,
But the remember'd one of thirty-five.

My father, all your scatter'd household hard
Will think upon this day, for we were wont,
When we all sat beside one cheerful fire,
To hear you speak about the lapse of time,
As weary Winter brought your natal day.
Then would your thoughts and words directly turn
Upon the past, and memories of the home,
Where you had laugh'd and wept away the years
Of childhood and of youth, come crowding up
In close succession. How your children lov'd
To have you lay aside the evening book,
And tell them of your native place afar
From our own rocky hills. With what intense,
Tho' silent interest, we heard you speak
Your recollections of your early days;
And of the lovely spot from which you stray'd,
A wild, romantic boy of eighteen years,
To seek a home amid the wilds of Maine.
The roomy, grey and time-worn parsonage,
Where first you saw the light; the noble trees
Which stretch'd their long, protecting arms around;
The village spire, the school-house and the pond,
Were all so well and truthfully described,
That painter scarce might add another touch
To the delightful picture. It was sketch'd
By memory and feeling, and the tear
You strove to cover from your listening ones,
But made its colors brighter, till we saw
Distinctly every spot our parents loved,
When they were thoughtless children, like ourselves.

Father, within your breast
There was a fount of poesy; a love
For all things bright and beautiful; a glow
Of fancy and of feeling, which made life,
At times, a page of romance, and again,
"A pedlar's pack, to bow the wearer down."
Gifted above the common lot of man
You surely were; but happiness came not
With intellectual gems and mental gold.
Life as it is, was oft too poor and dim
To satisfy the longings of the soul;
And the strong faith which might have loosed beyond
Man's three score years and ten, the christian's faith,
You could not comprehend.

Father, your mind and frame
Alike were weary, and your mother, earth,
Has clasp'd you to her bosom. Two long years
Have gone since on a bright November day,
We saw you laid to rest. 'Twas in the place
Where two young blooming daughters had been borne,
Long years before, and where three little graves
Beside each other, told that death had made
Repeated visits to our hearth and home.
We had known sorrow many times and oft;
Had shed warm tears above the blighted flowers
Which open'd but to die; but not till then,
Till we looked down into a father's grave,
And turned away to seek our lonely home—
Not till that moment, did we ever know
What agony the human heart might feel,
And yet its pulses beat.

Father, I sometimes go
To our deserted home, because I love
To look on each memento of the past.
'Twas there you toil'd for more than forty years;
Fell'd down the ancient forests; smooth'd the fields;
And planted orchards which you hoped might yield
Their fruit to your descendants. Every tree
Repeats its lesson to my sadden'd heart;
And every building, every evidence
Of thought, and care, and ceaseless industry,
Not only tells me of my buried friends,
But of the insufficiency of earth,
With all its love, its glory and its wealth,
To bless a soul created to aspire
To immortality and life with God. OLIVONA.
West Sumner, Dec. 10th.

THE QUESTIONER—A CHANT.

BY ROBERT NICOLL.

I ask not for his lineage,
I ask not for his name—
If manliness be in his heart,
He noble birth may claim.
I care not if of this world's wealth
But slender be his part,
If yes you answer when I ask—
Hath he a true man's heart?

I ask not from what land he came,
Nor where his youth was nursed—
If pure the stream, it matters not
The spot from whence it burst.
The palace or the hovel,
Where first his life began
I seek not of; but answer this—
Is he an honest man?

Nay, blush not now—what matters it
Where first he drew his breath?
A manger was the cradle-bed
Of Him of Nazareth!
Be naught, be any, everything—
I care not what you be—
If yes you answer, when I ask—
Art thou pure, true, and free?

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAN WITH THE MOUSTACHES.

It was a warm Saturday afternoon in August that a horseman turned up to the inn that fronts the steepless meeting house of a small village in the interior of New England. As usual in the warm Saturday afternoons of summer, the male portion of the villagers were assembled at the tavern—some drinking punch like water, and others, the 'regular old soakers,' discussing the merits of pure 'New England.' Some were stretched out half-asleep, and if the truth must be told, half-intoxicated, under the shade of two venerable elms, which overlooked the highway in front of the inn, while others were seated in the window seats of the bar-room, gravely arguing upon matters spiritual and political.

But the unusual appearance of a stranger roused every one into the attitude of curiosity. He was mounted on an elegant horse, and as he reined him up before the door, every eye was turned upon him. He was somewhat tall—with a diminutive waist which would answer to the similitude of Falstaff—"an Engel's talon"—the legs of most mordinate length, furnished with a close covering of light cloth—looking for all the world, like a couple of ox-gourds with eel skins drawn over them. His dark frock finely contrasted with his light vest and open bosom ornamented with pearl studs and glittering safety chains. A broad stock of black silk elevated his chin to an angle of forty-five degrees, and supported a collar of linin starched to the stiffness of sheet-iron, and which protruded on each side of his chin like the horns of a Rhinoceros. Above, a huge pair of whiskers extended from ear to ear, with the trifling exception of a square inch or two of his chin, over which the tonsorial implement had evidently passed. His upper lip was garnished by enormous moustaches, which bristled fiercely upward and covered a moiety of either cheek. His hat was most exquisitely small, cone-like, and pitched with admirable effect upon the left side of his head, while huge masses of hair, tumbled up carelessly at his temples, were left wholly uncovered.

The stranger dismounted and entered the inn, without deigning a glance to the right or left.

"He's a Spaniard or a Portugeser," said one, in a low whisper, to his companion. "Look at his beard!" said another. "Oh, what legs!" said a third. One after another the loungers gave in their opinion, and none could agree as to the precise character of the walking phenomenon before them. An old sailor said it was a Turkish Bashaw—while an itinerant preacher as strenuously affirmed that the being who had appeared, in such a questionable shape, was none other than the famous Lorenzo Dow.

The stranger had in the meantime reached the centre of the bar-room. Elevating a glass to his eye, he looked around, for the first time, upon the company—

"Landlord," said he, "show me my room, and let me have supper immediately."

"Our supper is just ready," said the landlord "will you take a seat with us?"

The man with moustache and whisker took off his hat, ran his fingers through his hair, until it stood out as wildly as the locks of a Lapland wind-stealer.

"Sir!" said he, "I am a gentleman, and I choose to eat alone," and he looked around on the company with the most sovereign contempt.

From this there was, of course, no appeal, and the man of whiskers was shown to his apartment and supper was prepared agreeably to his directions. The waiting maid was none other than the fair daughter of the inn-keeper—a girl in her seventeenth year, with a bright black eye, and dark natural ringlets. The whiskered gentleman, as the bright Hebe seated herself at the table, to wait upon his gastronomic operations, stared at her for some time with the most provoking assurance. The girl blushed up to the dark shadow of her ringlets.

"You are a handsome girl!" said the gentleman at length.

The fair waiter blushed yet deeper—and tried to smile away her confusion. Luckily for her, the substantial fare of the table at that moment caught the eye of her admirer, and completely occupied all his faculties for the next half hour.—The supper finished, the stranger arose, strutted to the glass—pinched up his dicky—and twisted his moustaches into a still fiercer erection.

"Ha—my pretty miss," said he, as he flung his arms around the neck of the fair waiter, who in the performance of her household duties had chanced to meet him—"you're too handsome for a country girl." And he bent his whiskers to her face as he attempted to kiss her.

The moustaches would unquestionably have suffered had not the fair one's hands been filled with emptied dishes of the supper table. As it was she bounced out of the room in high dudgeon: and our somewhat disconcerted hero was left to his own reflections during the rest of the evening.

The girl, as was undoubtedly her duty, immediately related the circumstances of the offence she had received at the hands of the whiskered traveller, to the keeper of her father's bar-room, who had for some time been her acknowledged lover. She should not have cared so much about it, she said, if the fellow had looked and acted like Christian; but to have such a good for nothing looking heathen poking his head in her face, was what she wouldn't bear nor touch to—she wouldn't she knew she wouldn't. The twain forthwith resolved upon vengeance, and that very night was fixed for its execution.

It was midnight—all was still in the inn, save that here and there the sonorous noise of some uneasy sleeper, 'made the night hideous' with somniferous melody. The stranger in moustaches had fallen into a quiet sleep, with his pillow so adjusted as to prevent any collision with the hairy appendages of his countenance. He was roused into consciousness by the entrance of the stout bar-keeper and his pretty waiter of the preceding evening. He rubbed his eyes and raised himself half upright. The bar-keeper placed a basin of warm water, a shaving box and razors, and a huge pair of sheep-shears upon the stand at the bedside.

"What do you want?" demanded the whiskered gentleman in a tone vacillating between resolution and terror.

"To shave you," was the laconic reply.

In vain the dandy remonstrated, swore, and wept by turns—the bar-keeper was inexorable.—Brandishing his naked razor he commanded him to be quiet, under the penalty of a clipped weasand. Exhausted by agitation and terror—our unfortunate hero sunk down on his pillow, and suffered the brush to pass over his countenance without resistance. The girl with a grin of the most exquisite satisfaction, held the light, while her lover applied the dull and jagged razor to the hairy honors of the stranger. Whisker and moustache fell one after another—all beautiful as they were, and deeply treasured as they had been.—The wretched dandy, like the wounded Robespierre, lay with his eyes closed, and silent save when a dull groan or smothered curse told when the tonsorial instrument acted in the double capacity of clearing knife and stump digger.

"Now for his hair, Jane," said the barber and the formidable sheep-shears went clipping amid the curled and perfumed locks of our hero. In a few moments he was left whiskerless and hairless—an excellent candidate for a wig.

"Good night to you Mister!" said the barber, as he gathered up his apparatus and left the room, "the next time you attempt to kiss a country girl you will have a smooth face for it.

The next morning, at breakfast, inquiries were made relative to the gentleman in whiskers—and the landlord on entering his room in the morning, found it completely vacated. The hero had disappeared, leaving nothing save his hair, behind. The ostler stated that just at daylight a wild-looking, bald-headed being came rushing into the stable and demanded his horse. It was no sooner furnished than he threw himself into the saddle and plunged into the highway with the speed of life and death. The facts of the case soon appeared, and the melancholy mishap of the dandy with the moustaches, became a standing subject of merriment to the tenants and loungers of the inn. [N. E. Review.

From the New York Sunday Mercury.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

BY DOW, JR.

My text, for this morning, is borrowed from Dryden without his knowledge or consent:

For men one day serene and free appear;
The next they're cloudy, sullen and severe.
New passions, new opinions, still excite,
And, what they like at noon, despise at night.

My hearers—if woman be fickle and changing, the men are more so; at, at any rate, their changes are more marked and conspicuous. Woman is changing all the while—just enough to render her company agreeable; and if, with her sweets we are to partake a little of the acid and bitter, she is no less sweet on that account. As she is to-day, so she will be found to-morrow—the same mixture of sugar, spice and lemon juice, but sometimes differently proportioned. But MAN! you don't know how to take him. To-day he is all sweetness, to-morrow all bitterness, and the next day an insipidity—nothing but slosh, or greasy dish-water.

My dear females—be careful how you trust those deceitful creatures called Men. Too many of them have their hearts in their pockets.—Avarice eats big holes in their affections, and their love is but a brushwood blaze of passion that burns brightly upon the altar of Hymen; but soon after, ends in smoke and ashes. When they get down on their marrow bones before you;—clasp their hands in rapturous agony; mingle tears with their smiles; put their paws upon their hearts and swear that their whole souls are on fire for your sakes; that, without you, heaven itself were hell, and hell of no consequence; and vow eternal love and constancy—consider well before you trust them: for, as my text intimates, what they like at noon, they may despise before morning. You must know them a long while beforehand—read and re-read them (if they be worth reading) as you would a book; and then if you think it worth while to trust them with your budgets of hope and happiness, let them have 'em.

My dearly beloved feminines—men are deceitful beings. Beware of those who are lavish in love, but parsimonious in promise. They are those who go about tasting but never think of making a purchase. Beware of them, I say!—They are gormandizers upon fresh virtue; and, when hard up, will feed upon the very offals of innocence. They are fine to look upon, and will answer for an hour; but, if you depend upon their blandishments, you lean upon a broken staff—They will so suck your sweets that you shall have none left for a future husband. They will pluck every blossom from the bush of beauty, and afterwards turn up their noses at the unsightly tree. I said, in a former sermon, that women want nothing but husbands, and then, after they have once got them they want every thing. Now, I know it takes an everlasting fountain to supply woman's wants; and yet men are never satisfied with a sufficiency. They are as uneasy as leeches upon the neck of a wooden god; and it is your best policy, my fair ones—when once hitched to them for life—to give them ENOUGH in some shape or other.

My young maidens—I know you all want to get married as soon as you enter upon your teens; but it is better to remain single and live upon the cold soup of solitude, than be married to misery, or wedded to wo. I have but a poverty-stricken opinion of the major portion of my sex. They are so corrupt by the misscalled refinements of the age—so inflated with pride—so fooled by fashion—so afraid of the soil they tread upon—so given to cultivating whiskers and moustachois, while their morals are in a wretched state for want of weeding—and so overgrown with hair, vanity, and laziness, that scarcely one out of twenty is any more fit to be trusted with a wife, than a hog is with a garland of flowers. I have sometimes thought that women, rum, tobacco, and federalism, would be the ruination of the ruination of our country; but when I consider how all parties are agreed upon the subject of Oregon, I feel that we have nothing to fear from either of these four imaginary, if not necessary, evils. If the country be ever ruined, it will be through the cupidity, venality, and vaulting ambition of MEN. If it be saved, we must give all the glory to WOMAN. If we fight, it will be not only for a strip of territory, but for HER sake, and the dear little brood that surround her. Guided by her counsels, influenced by her examples, and spurred onward by her love, we are bound to resist all foreign aggression, and travel straight ahead to honor, peace, prosperity, and happiness. So mote it be!

HEALTH AND DIET.

Vegetable food passes through the various processes of the system more slowly, more perfectly with less expenditure of vital power and less exhaustation—inducing a slower pulse and cooler skin, a greater equilibrium of vital power, allowing free scope to the intellectual and moral manifestations. Physiology, also, confirmed by the experiments of Dr Beaumont, on Alexis St. Martin, teaches us that greasy and oily food is prejudical to the system—that it is not digested by the gastric juice, but remains in the stomach till the digestion of the rest of the food is completed—when bile, which is not found in the stomach under other circumstances, or in a healthy state of the system, is thrown into it, and converts this greasy and oily substance into a kind of saponaceous substance, which is then permitted so pass off; thus accounting for the universal biliousness of flesh-eaters. Dr. Beaumont remarks, "that oily substances are digested with great difficulty, and the fat of all meats is converted into oil before it is digested"—that "the presence of bile in the stomach retards the digestion of all other than oily or fatty substances, but it is necessary for the digestion of those substances"—"when much fat meat or oily food has been used, the oil always maintains an ascendency in the stomach"—that "bile is required and necessarily called into the stomach only for the purpose of facilitating the chymification of all fatty and oily aliments," from which experiments, with many others mentioned, it is evident that fat meats and oily substances of every kind, are with great difficulty digested, and tend to irritate the stomach, derange its functions, and disease its tissues.

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.

One man, whom I saw sitting on the ground, leaning his back against the wall, attracted my attention by a degree of squalor in his appearance, which I had rarely observed even in Ireland. His clothes were ragged to indecency—a very common circumstance, however with the males—and his face was pale and sickly. He did not address me and I passed by; but having gone a few paces, my heart smote me and I turned back.

"If you are in want," I said with some degree of peevishness, why do you not beg?"

"Sure, it is begging I am," was the reply.

"You did not utter a word."

"No! is it joking you are with me, Sir? Look here!" holding up the tattered remnant of what had once been a coat; "Do you see how the skin is speaking through the holes of my trousers, and the bones crying out through my skin? Look at my sunken cheeks, and the famine that's staring in my eyes! Man alive! isn't it beging I am with a hundred tongues!" [Leigh Ritchie's Ireland.

SIMPLE CURE FOR STAMMERING. Mr Wakefield, at inquest he held lately, in England, stated that a few days back the sommoning officer told him it would be useless to call one witness, a lad, because he stuttered so excessively that he could hardly articulate the shortest sentence in half an hour. Mr. Wakefield, however, had him called, and telling him that, as shot could not be discharged from a gun without powder or air, so words could not come from the mouth unless the lungs had their powder, viz: air. He told the lad to inhale air, or draw in his breath strongly: and the lad having done so, Mr. Wakefield asked him—

'Can you talk now?'

The boy to the surprise of the jury, answered immediately and glibly—

'Yes, I can, sir, very well.'

The Coroner added, that inhalation or self-inflation of the lungs, with air, was a sure remedy for stammering, and though it had been discovered long ago, the faculty had not, until lately, and then only a few of them, caused it to be practised as a remedy for defective articulation.

Prefer solid sense to wit; never study to be diverting, without being useful; let no jest intrude upon good manners, nor say anything that may offend modesty.

Many friends are lost by ill-timed jests, rather lose your best jest than your worst friend.

THE BEADLE AND THE COUNTRYMAN. A short time since one of the beadles of N——, took a quantity of butter from a countryman because it was deficient in weight; and meeting him a few days after in a public house, said to him—

'You are the man I took the twenty pounds of butter from the other day.'

'No, I bean't,' replied Hodge.

'I am sure you are,' said the beadle.

'I tell you I bean't, replied the countryman, 'and if thou likes, I'll lay the a——on't.'

'Done,' replied the beadle, and the money was quickly posted.

'Now,' said the countryman, 'thou did take lumps of butter from me, but if they had been pounds, you'd have no right to take 'em; and this,' continued he, very coolly pocketing the money, 'will just pay me for the loss of the butter.'

PRESENCE OF MIND. If you should happen to meet with an accident at table, endeavor to preserve your composure, and do not add to the discomfort you have created, by making an unnecessary fuss about it.

An anecdote is related of a very accomplished gentleman, which illustrates the idea we would inculcate. When carving a tough goose, he had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish into the lap of a lady who set next to him; on which, he looked her full in the face, with the utmost coolness, and said—'Madam, I will thank you for that goose.'

STEEL AND BRASS.—It was well known that the late lamented Robert Hall was remarkable for his severity in repartee. Having been unsuccessful in his addresses to Miss Ann Steele, the distinguished poetess, he was one evening rallied in company by a maiden lady, who said to him—

"Mr. Hall, you had better try some of us—perhaps you will somewhere find a heart that is not all STEEL!"

"Perhaps," replied Mr. Hall, drawing down his brow, and with a most withering frown, "I shall find a face that is all BRASS."

"I should like to know which way the wind is, wife?"

"Well get up, and light the candle, and look in our straw bed."

"In our straw bed?—what do you mean?"

"Yes, my dear—don't STRAW show which way the wind blows?"

"Go to sleep, old woman."

A RECEIPT.—We search after three things—honor, riches and repose. He who lives retired from the world, gains honors; he who is contented with what he has, is rich; he who despises the world, and does not occupy himself with it, will find repose.

Evils in the journey of life are like the hills which alarm travellers upon the road, they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them, we find they are far less insurmountable than we had conceived.

There is a peaceable town down east, where the people are so utterly opposed to committing an assault, that it is with difficulty they can be persuaded to "strike" a tune at church.

The society for greasing cat's whiskers met and adjourned without doing any business on account of the absence of the worthy president.

A great many husbands (says the Boston Post) have enquired of the proprietor of the petrified woman, *how it is done!*

Why is a knave who steals a watch like procrastination?

Because he is the thief of time.

If "custom is second nature," it must be more inveterate than first nature, as the second set of teeth last longer than the first.

JUSTICE.—Inquire for it in Heaven, there is none in this world, although there is a thing bought with money, that goes by that name.

When a prophet is chased by constables, he may be said to be in a good cause, as he has followers.

"Understanding should be found in the seats of honor," as the chap said when he kicked a judge.

It is said that there is a young lady in Ohio so modest, that she calls stockings the "coverings of a person's foundation."

"Better wear out than rust out," as the whet stone said to the old knife.

PURITY. Pretty words pronounced with a mincing air.

"Through in one day," as the sun said when he was setting.

Why is a fool like twenty hundred weight?
Because, he's a simple-ton.

Why is a homely woman like a patrician?
Because she is no beauty.

29th Congress.—1st Session.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr Hannegan's resolutions were taken up, and debated. Mr Calhoun moved certain amendments, in effect that the subject was still open for treaty, and that the latitude of 49 deg. as the boundary would be consistent with the honor and best interests of the country. He sustained his amendments in a brief but energetic speech, which was listened to with intense interest.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, approved of the remarks of Mr. C.

Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, was in favor of laying on the table.—Mr Hannegan opposed, and Mr Calhoun replied.

The Resolutions were, finally, laid on the table.

We are indebted to a correspondent of the Boston Traveller, for the following sketch of the Senatorial Debate of Tuesday, on Mr. Hannegan's Resolutions on the Oregon question, declaring that all the region west of the Rocky Mountains, between 42 deg. and 54 min. belongs to the United States. Mr. Calhoun moved the amendment.

Mr. Haywood, of N. Carolina, moved to lay the Resolutions and amendments on the table, as not demanded by any communication from the President, as unnecessary, and as it were assuming what should be left in the hands of the Executive.

Mr. Clayton of Delaware, was in favor of laying the Resolutions on the table. In matters of foreign negotiation the initiative belonged not to the Senate.

Mr Hannegan expressed surprise that a person of such intelligence and dignity, as the gentleman from S. Carolina, should have expressed the opinion they had heard. There was no negotiation We had been told so by the President in his message. He had communicated the whole correspondence on the subject. What would be thought of any government that should give to the world the whole of such a correspondence, before negotiations were ended? How could his resolutions be interpreted as an attack upon the President, since he had withdrawn his proposition, and the claim to the whole of Oregon had been maintained in the correspondence, by facts and arguments of irrefragable force. And if the evidence and arguments were unanswerable, who would yield Oregon or any part of it? Talk of the rights of England! He had never heard the first argument in proof of any rights there, except those of a permissive joint occupancy. If any one could adduce such an argument, he would do more than Mr Pakenham had done. The gentleman from S. Carolina had said he was a true friend of Oregon; but a true mother would not see her child divided into two parts. He commented on Mr Calhoun's policy of a masterly inactivity, and said Oregon had been ruined by it, and that, had we adopted measures long since proposed 20,000 rifles would now be there to defend it. He hinted that were Oregon at the South a different policy would be recommended.

Mr Calhoun—I am determined not to have my sentiments misrepresented. I must repel any accusation of favoring a different policy at the North than at the South. In regard to Cuba (to which allusion had been made) my opinion is that its relations to Spain ought not to be disturbed. Were the course necessary which governed me in regard to Texas, it should govern me towards Oregon. He differed from some gentleman as to the means His resolutions were in direct denial of those of the gentlman of Indiana. The question was as to negotiation I think we ought to decide the right to settle it by treaty, because there is a growing sentiment in the country in favor of the views of the gentleman from Indiana. We should declare that in offering the 49th degree, we did not abandon the rights and character of the American people. I hope we shall decide the point whether we have or have not the right to settle the matter by negotiation. Those who were not for settling this matter by treaty, must be for war.

Mr Allen made some remarks, avowing and reiterating that while he knew no one in favor of war for the sake of war, no cry of war or charge of favoring it, should lead him to vote for any measure which would defeat direct and decided action to assert the rights and defend the honor of the country,

Mr. Calhoun—I made no war nor peace cry. I have said, to refuse settlement by treaty is to incur war. The gentleman from Ohio will not deny this. I think we should declare this subject still proper for negotiation, and thus we may hope to preserve the peace of the country.

Mr Haywood earnestly advocated his motion to lay the subject on the table. The Resolutions were finally laid on the table, Mr Benton saying I vote *aye* 'without qualification."

The Senate did not sit on Friday.

In the House, the newly elected member from the Nashvill district, took the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Mr Cunningham, of Ohio, offered a series of resolutions in relation to Oregon, declaring that the rejection by Great Britain of the offer of the 49th parallel by the U. S. Government was putting negotiation on the subject to an end—that the country of Oregon is all rightfully ours—that Great Britain's claim is outrageous—and that Congress ought, forthwith, to pass resolves for maintaining our rights

A motion to suspend the rules to allow the said resolutions to be taken up and considered, was made, and the yeas and nays called—lost, ayes 75, nays 89.

Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Douglass, of Ill. in relation to Oregon, and which had been referred to said committee, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next—and that said resolution of Mr. Douglass be referred to sundry standing committees. The vote was taken on Mr Davis's motion, and it was lost

Mr Douglass's resolutions were finally, after some discussion, made the order of the day for Tuesday the 13th inst.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Times (of Friday) says:—

"I was not in attendance at the Capitol to-day but have this morning learned that Mr Adams, the venerable ex-president, made a speech in the House this morning on the Oregon question.—He took the boldest, broadest and strongest ground on this question, declared, that he was for maintaining the rights of the country to the whole of Oregon, to the 54th degree, 40ms—that he would not now consent to yield one particle of it—that he was firmly convinced that by every right the whole of the territory was ours, and being so convinced, he would go as far as he who went fartherest in the maintainance of it. It being ours by every consideration of justice, he did not stop to enquire what would be the consequence of asserting that right—whether war ensued or not—for it was this constantly looking at consequences that would make us yield other and more important rights. He declared that he would vote for giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the treaty of joint occupancy, and would vote for all measures tending to put the country in a proper state of defence—He declared that war would more likely be avoided by a bold determination to maintain our rights than by the cringing policy that some had been disposed to recommend. Such is a general idea of his speech as I gather it from those who heard him. It is considered in every respect a most thorough-going Oregon speech. The whigs look blue—and the democrats, always the true friends of the rights and best interests of the country, are much elated at this move of Mr Adams."

The Senate did little on Saturday Among other bills introduced was one by Mr Dickinson, of N. Y., for the improvement of the Hudson River. The Senate then went into Executive session.

The House was occupied all day with the Oregon Question.

Mr. C. J Ingersoll of Pa. was for peace if it could be honorably obtained. He expected that his committee would report a bill in a day or two for giving the notice of terminating the Convention. He was glad that Mr Adams had spoken. It would have a good effect. He was for peace but if war came then no peace while a foot of English territory remained on the continent.

Mr Haralson of Ga. was for putting this debate over. He moved the previous question, which was refused

Mr Darragh of Pa. was for the Oregon bill, and for giving notice to terminate the convention.

Mr Preston King, of N. Y. was in favor of the Oregon bill.

Mr Winthrop of Mass. took a middle ground between the two parties on this subject.

Mr Owen of Indiana was in favor of giving the notice. He stated the value of the territory and the position of the question.

Mr Baker of Illinois, a Western Whig, then took the floor and made an eloquent speech in behalf of our claims to Oregon.

Mr McDowell of Ohio having got the floor, the House adjourned till Monday.

Boys do you Hear this? Some considerate editor thus talks to the boys. Hear him—One hour in youth spent studiously is like putting an idle dollar out at compound interest; it comes back in the future a hundred fold:

What say you boys? The evenings are now as long as they will be during the cold season; suppose you spend two hours of each in some useful study. This would make fourteen hours per week, that would make sixty per month, and three hundred hours by the first of April. Think of it. Lay out a system of studies, and pursue it faithfully, and if you do not know more, and are not wiser, and consequently better fitted for the practical duties of life, we shall be exceedingly disappointed. These two hours per diem will not at all encroach upon the time necessary to read the newspaper. The study of any of the sciences will, in fact, give increased zeal for the lighter and practical contents of a well conducted news sheet. The head of a family who would cultivate a taste for study and for knowledge among his children, should not fail to keep continually within reach of every member of the domestic circle the newspaper.

The Rumor. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y Commercial of Saturday says:

More than a week ago I informed you, upon authority not to be questioned, that Mr Calhoun, ever since his arrival in Washington, had been zealously engaged in promoting such a course of action on the part of the administration, and the Congress, as would lead to a pacific adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain. I said that in the course of his efforts for this end, he had held repeated interviews with Mr Buchanan and Mr Pakenham, and had promoted amicable conferences between those gentlemen

I also said that Mr Calhoun had conferred with prominent members of the House and Senators, with a view to united action, on the part of the friends of peace, upon the several measures proposed in Congress in relation to Oregon. I also added that Mr Calhoun's efforts had been attended with success, and I ventured to congratulate the country upon it.

The statement that I made to you, and now repeat, on that subject, is true, and I have authority for making it, and repeating it, from some of those who participated in the important counsels to which it relates.

From the Cherokee Country. The Cherokee Advocate, of December 11, is again filled with articles relating to the disturbances, and especially to the course pursued by General Arbuckle, of which the Advocate complains greatly. It insisted that the atrocities of the States and their confederates had become intolerable, and that General Arbuckle has allowed himself to be influenced by false and *ex-parte* information; and it finds grievous fault with the arrangements made by him for the subsistence of refugees from the nation, alleging that nearly five hundred of those were receiving rations near Evansville, under orders from the general, who would never have left their homes had they not been tempted by this bounty upon idleness. General Arbuckle it must be observed, has declared that the expense of those rations will be demanded from the nation. Against this the government of the nation has protested. Two more companies of U. S. dragoons had been ordered to Evansville by General Arbuckle from Fort Washtenaw.

Just so. When a man stops his newspaper on account of pecuniary forebodings, we consider him about as gone a case as if he should conclude to stop his daily bread for fear he should come to poverty.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 13, 1846.

"OUR STATE BANKS."

We copy the following article from the Bangor Democrat of the 6th inst. It is a subject that will hereafter create considerable feeling among all classes; and one on which every Democrat should be informed, and prepared to act for the best interests of the State. The views of the Democrat are of a novel character, but not the less true for that, and will, undoubtedly, be pronounced radical and utopian, by the advocates of "Rag Institutions;" but they are nevertheless entitled to the serious consideration of every reflecting mind. We would recommend to our readers their candid perusal.

"The charters of all the Banks incorporated in this State will expire the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and forty seven, in a little more than a year from the time when the next Legislature will adjourn. It is desirable, and we suppose is generally expected, that the subject of the re-charter of the Banks be definitely acted upon earlier than by the Legislature which will assemble the middle of the May preceding the October when all the charters will expire by limitation; the question will therefore engage the attention of the Legislature already chosen, and it is manifestly proper that the members elect should well consider the subject before the session commences, and that it should be discussed by the people and through the public journals. The Legislature will measurably rely on public opinion to guide them, and not entirely on their own convictions and personal views in regard to the subject. The question, then, should be fully and dispassionately discussed, that an intelligent public opinion may be formed, and for this purpose those who take an interest in it and are disposed to present their views on the subject to the public will occupy our columns.

"We are what some are pleased to call *radical* in our notions about Banks, believing the whole brood to be unconstitutional. We have never been able to explain away the clause in the Constitution of the United States which prohibits the States from issuing "*bills of credit*," so as to satisfy our own mind that the States have any more authority to charter Banks than they have to coin money, a power that has never been claimed for the States and which they have never presumed to exercise. The first clause of the tenth section of the Constitution is as follows: 'No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; *coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts;* pass any bill of attainder, expost facto law, or law impairing contracts, or grant any title of nobility.'

"From the connection in which it is used, the phrase 'bills of credit' must, it appears to us, mean Bank bills. It stands between two others, neither of which is of equivocal meaning—the bills are surrounded with coin, as if by prescription to show their baseness. The States shall not coin money—they shall not make anything but coin a legal tender, and they shall not emit bills of credit. Is the meaning obscure or doubtful? Are Bank bills any thing else but the bills of credit of the Constitution? Will it be pretended that they are simply promissory notes? Then why are they stamped and dignified as *currency*? We do not perceive that this assumption helps the matter. What description of bills of credit does the constitution prohibit the States from issuing? Bank bills, according to Judge Story, who held that States had no more power to incorporate Banks than to coin money.

"The people of other States have been and are discussing the question of the constitutionality and expediency of State Banks. The people of Louisiana have just adopted a new State constitution prohibiting the creation by the State, corporation, company or individuals of banks of any description whatever. The constitution of Texas prohibits banks. Conventions have been called in Missouri and Mississippi to frame new constitutions in which the same principle will quite probably be engrafted. Illinois and Indiana are debating the question of the re-incorporation of the banks in those States.

"While we stand upon the principle that all Banks created by U. States or State legislation are unconstitutional, we are not unmindful that the paper system has been so long in existence that many believe its discontinuance would be attended with disastrous consequences. It has become so interwoven with the business affairs of the community, and so large a proportion of the circulating medium is composed of Bank bills, as to render it highly desirable that a new and better system should be gradually introduced. While we would not have the approaching favorable opportunity for making a beneficial change pass by unimproved, we would not advise the sudden and abrupt termination of even a bad and unconstitutional system. Being aware of the strong prejudice in the minds of a portion of the people in favor of paper money, although their numbers may be comparatively small, we would have all proper regard paid to their preconceived opinions and pecuniary interest in banks. We would yield our own convictions so far as to consent to a *gradual* change and to the extent that may be required to prevent a business convulsion, or necessarily any material disadvantage to the mercantile and trading interests. But we would not yield one inch of ground to whig clamor and false cries of 'distress,' 'ruin,' and 'radicalism.'

"Should the charters of our Banks be renewed? We think not without new restrictions and limitations in addition to those imposed by the general banking law. This law is generally supposed to contain the principle of the individual liability of stockholders, but whether it is so in fact is exceedingly doubtful. This would not perhaps be material if the SPECIE BASIS were sufficient; but this being entirely inadequate to safety the public have their chief security in the integrity of the managers of the banks. The enlargement of the specie basis should be made *an indispensable condition of a renewal of charter*, which should be granted for a limited period only. The banks should be compelled to have constantly in their vaults at least one dollar in coin for every three dollars of paper uttered by them. This would purify the currency and gradually prepare the way for dispensing with all currency but the money known alone to the constitution. Present action then should have regard to the future. The object should be present safety and a gradual but certain introduction of gold and silver for a common circulating medium, and finally to dispense with banks altogether."

WHO IS THE FRIEND OF PEACE?

The Washington Union, in commenting upon the course pursued by many of the leading whig journals in relation to the Oregon question, makes the above inquiry, and proceeds as follows:—"It is stated, with great frankness, in Mr. Buchanan's last "clear and unquestionable" letter, that, whilst the President withdrew his proposition for compromise on the 49th parallel, which was rather precipitately and not very courteously rejected by the British plenipotentiary, he still hoped to see the controversy "amicably adjusted." Such is no doubt his sincere wish. He desires peace with all the world—peace with England—but it must be an honorable peace. The "clear and unquestionable" title to Oregon rests with us. Yet the last offer was made by us—and for a compromise. England has refused it. With her, therefore, rests the issue. She cannot resort to hostile measures without putting herself in the wrong in the face of all civilized Europe. She cannot take a hostile step, which may embroil the world in a general war, without drawing down upon herself the rebuke of the whole civilized world.—We cannot renew the negotiation, and make any other proposition, without disgrace. No impartial people can expect it from us. We cannot solicit the opening of the door with any credit to ourselves.—No American who desires it can have a proper appreciation of what is due to the national honor. And let us say further, that no one who seeks to weaken our title, or to thwart the measures which are due to our national interests, can be considered as the best friends of the peace of the country. Unite the people of the United States not only upon our rights, but upon the remedy necessary to secure them, and there can be little doubt of the efficacy of every measure which we may adopt. We repeat, that an honorable peace is the desire of every patriot; but, at the same time, every serious opposition that is made to the rights of the country, and the measures of the government, is calculated to raise the hopes of Great Britain to defeat our success, and to endanger the peace of the two countries.

The Mormons.—There is intelligence from Illinois, says the New York News, that the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, sitting at Springfield, has been investigating the state of affairs at Nauvoo. The result is, they have found twelve indictments, (mostly against the head men of the Mormon church,) for counterfeiting the coin of the United States. Among the number indicted are Brigham Young, president of "The Twelve," and Orson Pratt, a prominent leader. It appears that counterfeiting has been the principal part of the business there for some years, and that it has been carried on by the heads of the church. The amount counterfeited has been immense, and the execution has been so nice, as in many cases to prevent its being detected. The prophet, Joe Smith, used to work at the business with his own hands. Other disclosures were made in relation to robberies and murders, which have never before been made public, but will be in due time.

Oregon.—The Washington Union of Wednesday, approving of the action of the Senate laying on the table Mr. Hannegan's resolves and Mr. Calhoun's amendment, says—"It is perhaps more advisable for Congress to proceed to act upon the practical measures which the President, in the discharge of his constitutional functions, has thought it his duty to recommend to their constituents."

The subject of giving to Great Britain notice that the joint occupancy must cease, will come up in the Senate on the 19th of January, before which time we shall have heard from Europe.

A federal paper suggests that the Oregon question be settled by arbitrators—not crowned heads, as that the President will not accede to, but by Lord Ashburton, Lord Morpeth, Daniel Webster, and Mr. Calhoun. An excellent idea; but would it not be improved by selecting only "my noble lords" Ashburton and Webster. Their superior talents and transcendant patriotism, as illustrated in the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary Question, would settle the matter in a jiffy, by giving the British all they ask, and more too.

A funny case of assault and battery was lately tried at Akron, Ohio. The Rev. J. Pickands, pastor of the Second Advent Church, was charged with *kissing* the wife of Lyman Green, and *washing her feet* against her husband's will! The reverend gentleman acknowledged the facts as charged, but justified himself so conclusively on scripture grounds, that the case was dismissed!

A western printer says he is bringing up his children in a cheap way. He gives them "nothing for breakfast, warms it over for dinner, and lets them eat what's left for their supper."

Winter Economics—Recipes.—The following useful recipes are from the pen of the Editor of the Augusta Banner. They are as valuable as the recipes of "Poor Richard," and should be remembered and practised by every sane person.

How to save wood in fire places: *shut the door.*
How to save wood in cooking stoves: *shut the door.*
How to save cutting much hard wood: *shut the door.*
How to save splitting much soft wood: *shut the door.*
How to prevent children crying from the cold: *shut the door.*
How to keep a wife good natured: *shut the door.*
How to preserve your own temper: *shut the door.*

To these seven, a recipe might be added, setting forth that when you enter a neighbor's house, shop or store, first of all *shut the door behind you;* and also—when leaving it, don't stand to parley at an open door with a north-wester blowing into the house, but for decency's sake, for politeness' sake, for comfort's sake, pass out speedily and *shut the door.*

These rules will save many families at least 25 per cent. on the cost of fuel this winter, besides saving a vast amount of patience and good will.

John Minor Botts, the famous whig that slept with "Capt. Tyler," whom he afterwards attempted to "head" or behead, has written a letter to the Richmond Whig defining his position on the Oregon question. He don't like the Administration, but as a choice between two evils he would prefer helping to lick John Bull to be called a coward or traitor.

The Kennebec Journal speaks of "the many gross slanders, prevarications and falsehoods" the editor of the Hallowell Standard has put forth in the columns of his paper, and says, "He charged us not long since with publishing a forgery, knowing it to be such, than which a grosser lie never was uttered." The Standard carries on abolition business under the cloak of religion.

The Hon. John Slidell has issued an address to his constituents, stating that in consequence of his having been appointed Minister to Mexico, he has transmitted to Governor Mouton his resignation of the seat in Congress which he held as their representative. It is dated "U. S. ship St. Marys, off Vera Cruz, 29th Nov., 1845."

Indiana.—It appears that the election of Mr. Orth, whig, as President of the Senate, was the result of a compromise, by which it was agreed that a whig should be elected who should hold the office until the last week of the session and then resign. The whigs have pledged themselves to vote for a Democrat after such resignation.

Amusing.—Among the advertisements in a late London paper, we read that "Two sisters *want teaching,*" and "that a spinster, particularly fond of children, *wishes for two or three, or any other employment.*"

A Whapper.—The Boston Ploughman says, there is a girl in Leominster, only 12 years of age by the name of Richardson, who weighs upwards of 300 lbs. Her parents are not above the middle size.

Mr. McNulty has been discharged from the custody in which he was held, the District Attorney having entered a *nol. pros.* in the four remaining indictments. It is said the government will not lose one cent by him.

Henry Clay, when Secretary of State, wrote—"Nor is it conceived that Great Britain has, or can make out, even a colorable title to any portion of the northwest coast."

Look Out. One dollar bills on the Piscataqua Exchange Bank, Portsmouth, N. H., altered to one hundred dollars are in circulation. Also, counterfeit 3's of the Chicopee Bank, Springfield, Mass.

The appointment of the Hon. Levi Woodbury to the Bench of the Supreme Court, has been confirmed by the Senate.

By an official count only nine Senators are elected in Massachusetts, leaving thirty-one vacancies to be filled by the Legislature.

Destructive Conflagration——$66,000 *worth of property destroyed!* We learn by a slip from the office of Hill's N. H Patriot, that on Wednesday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, that a fire broke out in the extensive frame buildings at the Depot of the Concord Railroad Co., occupied by Messrs Gilmore & Clapp for their extensive wholesale Grocery Establishment, and by the Railroad Company, as a car-house, which were with almost all the contents, reduced nearly to a heap of ruins.

An immense amount of W. I. Goods and Groceries was destroyed, four valuable passenger cars and three baggage cars. Messrs Gilmore & Clapp had recently finished taking an account of their stock, which they valued at $56,000.—On this 10,000 was insured by the Hartford F. I. Co., and 15,000 by the Manufactures,' Fireman's and National Co. of Boston—5000 each.

The Railroad company have lost 10,000—including the building worth 4000 and cars worth 6000, on which there is said to be no insurance. The total loss will doubtless reach 66,000! The origin of the fire is not definitely ascertained.

More Annexation. A rumor was at New Orleans, at the last accounts that the Hon. Mr Slidell was authorized by his instructions to negotiate with Mexico for the annexation of the entire Mexican Republic to the United States debts and all This would be a summary solution of the "balance of power" in America.

Ho! for Oregon. The Newburyport Mass. Oregon Expedition has been made up, and the brig Henry, of 153 tons, has been purchased in Salem. Dr. White, the delegated from Oregon at Washington, has engaged passage in the vessel and Dr. Watson, of Newburyport, will also take passage in her.

A COUNTRY NEWPAPER.

We clip the following article from the "Herald," a democratic paper of Indiana. It was original in the 'Crawfordsville Review.' The article is very true, every word of it. It gives the best of reasons for supporting a country paper. It is applicable to this community. A country paper—one established among the farmers and producers, above all others, ought to be supported. Is it not so.

"Newspapers which are published in a town or village, (says the Delphi Oracle, and we heartily endorse its remarks) are called country papers in opposition to those published in the city.

Some people won't subscribe to a country paper because they say, they see first every thing contained in the country in the city paper—surely, and have very sharp eyes, too. If they don't take the country paper, how do they know or see what is in it? Do they borrow it, and so read it without the pleasure of paying for it, or do they guess what is in it? No city paper can furnish country people with matters in which they are half so much interested, as the country papers narrate all that passes immediately around them—the marriages and deaths of their friends—advertisments of their neighbors—the sales of land, or personal property near them which they are in need of. These are matters peculiar to their neighborhood paper alone, and most agreeable to them.

The advertisements of a neighborhood paper are the first things to be read. Indeed, properly speaking, the advertisements are the most interesting parts, usually, of all papers, to readers.

A man who does not subscribe to his neighborhood paper, is certainly ignorant of one half that passes around him; and if he is a business man often looses the price of an estate, or sale of some property in which he was interested. Besides, the paper tells him where to go and get the cheapest goods, to this store or to that, for those who advertise usually sell the cheapest—tells him where he can buy what he wants—a house or a barn—a horse or a cow, &c. or where he can sell some superfluous article he has. Do the city papers do that; Not at all. They will tell you a great deal about what is going on in cities, and tell you a great deal that you feel no entertainment in whatever—but they do not tell you that which you are interested in, your neighborhood news.

Another class of people say, that the country papers are made up from the city papers. This is another mistake. A large portion of the country papers are as well edited as a moity of the city papers, and often copy little from them. We know country papers which are nearly filled with original matter, written expressly for them.

The right way to have a good neighborhood paper is to encourage it. A liberal subscription will bring forth talent, for if the editor has not got it the mighty dollar will find it somewhere."

EDUCATION IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.—We give the following descending scale of education in the United States in 1840. It shows the number of white persons in each State above the age of twenty-one who can neither read nor write.

No. 1—Connecticut, 1 in 311.
No. 2—N. Hampshire, 1 in 150.
No. 3—Massachusetts, 1 in 99.
No. 4—Maine, 1 in 72.
No. 5—Vermont, 1 in 58.
No. 6—Michigan, 1 in 44.
No. 7—New York and New Jersey, 1 in 26.
No. 8—Pennsylvania, 1 in 22.
No. 9—Ohio, 1 in 20.
No. 10—Iowa, 1 in 17.
No. 11—Louisiana, 1 in 16.
No. 12—District of Columbia, 1 in 16.
No. 13—Maryland and Wisconsin, 1 in 13.
No. 14—Indiana and Mississippi, 1 in 10.
No. 15—Florida, 1 in 8.
No. 16—Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri, 1 in 7.
No. 17—Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama and Kentucky, 1 in 6.
No. 18—Georgia, 1 in 5.
No. 19—North Carolina and Tennessee, 1 in 4.

Failure of the crops in South Carolina—A public meeting was held at Charleston on the 22d inst. to take steps to procure aid for the sufferers by the failure of the crops in the upper districts. The preamble to the resolutions adopted, says that the first and immediate effect which the failure of the crop has produced has been a hasty emigration of those whose necessities were stronger than the ties which bound them to their domestic hearths. From the district of Spartenburg alone, it is ascertained that upwards of two thousand persons have already fled from the destitution which awaited them, to seek in the west some means of support.

The condition of many of those who remain may be conceived when it is known, that in the whole district, not more than one sixth of the usual provision crop has been made, while in many neighborhoods there are entire fields which have produced scarcely a single ear of corn. In this calamity several of the adjacent districts have shared, and though perhaps not to the same extent, yet so great is the destitution, that they are unable to provide for the sufferers among themselves, much less for those in other districts. Throughout this region of country, with the exception of Greenville and perhaps of Pendleton District, the distress is such as to call forth the active sympathies of our people.

The Niagara Bridge so much talked of will not be built.

The town of Roxbury, adjoining Boston, has voted to apply to the Legislature for a city charter. A Boston paper very sagely remarks that the city is growing so large, that another city is necessary to receive some of the inhabitants. We suppose Roxbury cannot do this unless it has a city charter.

Mr. Gough. The N. Y. Police Gazette of Saturday last, in relation to a prosecution by this gentleman, replies;

"We leave him now, first, to commence a suit against us if he has the moral courage to risk his total overthrow, and then to follow it up with a prosecution against Stanford and Swords Episcopal Booksellers, 139 Broadway, for publishing a phamplet called the Echo of Truth to the Voice of Slander, or J. B. Gough's History, by his foster-father. Then let him prosecute the Rev. Jesse Pound, Minister of St Matthew's Church of this city, who wrote the phamplet, and the Rev. J. D. Torry, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Deersville, Oneidia county, N. Y. And finally, let him end with David Mannering his foster-father, for furnishing the damning testimony contained in said pamphlet.

Anecdote of Daniel Webster. Daniel Webster had a brother Ezekiel, a man of noble feelings, and whose intellect, perhaps, equaled his more celebrated relative; but he loved the quiet walks of life and contented himself with the reputation of being an excellent, prudent man and a sound lawyer, without trying his fortune in the thorny path of politics. The brothers were always warmly attached to each other, and the following anecdote, characteristic of there different habits and temperaments, is told of their childhood. Money had been given to each of them, to go out and share in the festivals and parade of the fourth of July. When the boys returned at night, their mother said, "Well, Daniel, what did you do with your money?" "I bought powder, and fireworks, and cake and beer," answered he. "And what did you do with yours Ezekiel?" "Lent it to Dan," was the brief reply. [Boston Times.

A Good ending. A foolish young fellow at Philadelphia, committed an assault and battery on the girl "he was courting." He had to go to jail for it, where the mortification consequent upon his disgrace and imprisonment was so overpowering that he was seized with a severe attack of sickness. The dormant spark of affection was aroused in the complainnt on hearing of his illness, which induced her to withdraw her charge when the young man was restored to liberty. He was determined not to be out done in generosity, intimated his desire to be united in the bonds of matrimony with his fair accuser, and, she being nothing loth, the pair were duly made one by the Alderman, and they left the office determined to enjoy the pleasures of wedded life, and to quarrel no more.

A boy, about ten years old, was given into custody of the watch in Brooklin, N. Y., on Friday evening by the coroner, for feigning insensibility from the cold and exposure. He was picked up in the street in a state of apparent exhaustion.—A medical gentleman, after examining him suspected his motive; and directing the coroner to select a suitable coffin and have him buried, the young dissembler became exceedingly frightened and begged most piteously not to be disposed of in so summary a manner. He is suspected to be the tool of a gang of burglars.

The Massachusetts Legislature met on Wednesday. S H. Walley, Jr. of Roxbury, (the former Speaker,) was chosen Speaker of the House, and Charles Wm. Story, Clerk. John C. Gray, of Boston, was chosen President *protem*, of the Senate—there not being a quorum of the Senators chosen But nine Senators were present. Charles Calhoun was chosen Clerk *protem*.

Wednesday was a drenching day, and the Escort and Members of the Legislature that formed the procession to the old South to hear the election sermon, had a plenty of cold water. The sermon was by Rev. Geo. Putnam, of Roxbury. The Times says: "Mr Putnam delivered himself of a sermon of an hour and a half, composed in part of Hartford Convention federalism and modern whiggery.

☞ Effects of the Hungarian Balsam upon the victims of Consumption in Cotton Factories:

From the New England Operative.

The Hungarian Balsam has done more to relieve the sufferings of the operatives employed in our cotton factories, who are afflicted with weak Lungs, than all the doctors in the country.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday last, by America Bisbee, Esq., Col. Simon H. Cummings and Miss Sibell A. Jackson, both of this town.

DIED.

In this village, yesterday morning, of Lung fever, Mr. Asa Robinson, aged 76 years. Funeral to-morrow afternoon.

In Norway, 7th inst., Mrs. Lydia F., wife of Mr. Lorenzo Hathaway.—On the 29th ult., Mr. John Frost, aged 76 years.

In Fryeburg, 27th ult., Hon. Judah Dana, aged 72.

JOSEPH G. COLE,
Counsellor at Law,
PARIS, ME.
Has resumed the practice of Law.
Paris, Jan'y 5, 1846. 1s 6 w34

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.
☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly tended to
Feb. 14 1842 4

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of **Samuel Holmes**, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Ricker, late of Peru, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
36 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Elias M. Carter, Administrator of the estate of Timothy Carter, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also his private claim against said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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36 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

George W. Cushman, Administrator of the estate of Harrison Whitman, late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; and also the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow of said deceased her Dower in the Real Estate of said deceased:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
36 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Benjamin B. Holden, Administrator of the estate of Peter Holden, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said count, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
36* Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Charles H. Goss, Guardian of Adelbert D. Bicknell, a minor, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said minor—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
36 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Deborah McAllister, Administratrix of the estate of Thomas McAllister, late of Canton, in said county deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said county, on Wednesday preceding the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the petition of **James N Brickett,** Administrator of the estate of Theodore Brickett, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of one thousand dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

Isaac Heath, Guardian of James S. and Belinda A. Heath, minor children of Abraham Heath, Jr., late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said children—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
36 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of **Thomas Hill,** Guardian of Cyprian Stevens, of said Paris, a non compos or insane person, praying for License to sell the whole of the Real Estate of his Ward, or a partial sale thereof would injure the residue, for the purpose of paying the debts of said Stevens and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
38 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ELI TWITCHELL,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the Law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to NATHAN F. TWITCHELL.
January 6, 1846 36

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

On the Petition of **Ebenezer Eames,** Guardian of Thomas R. Carter and Benjamin Carter, minor children of Timothy Carter, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the interest of said children in and to certain Real Estate situated in Rumford, in said county, to wit—Lot No. 93 in the 2d Division, commonly called the Hall farm, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof, on interest for their benefit:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
36 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

ELBRIDGE G. HALL,

late of Peru, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to DEBORAH K. HALL.
January 6, 1846. 36

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the dwelling house of Joseph Whitman, in Woodstock, in said county, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the Real Estate of HARRISON WHITMAN, late of said Woodstock, deceased, as will produce the sum of six hundred dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of the deceased's interest in the homestead farm on which he last lived, being about one hundred and forty-seven acres of land.

Also—the reversion of the Widow's Dower in said homestead.

Also—the right in equity of the deceased to redeem the Farm and Lot that Henry Bowker now lives on, the same having been mortgaged to Thomas Crocker by the deceased.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

G W CUSHMAN, Administrator.
Woodstock, Jan'y 6, 1846. 36

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preperation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preperation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes foul, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; L. S. Bumpass, Hebron; T. T. Lurvey, Pike & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram; Holt, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Holt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Scarrappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingall, Shelburn, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 23, 1845—1y33]

To the Honorable County Commissioners Court to be holden at Paris for and within the County of Oxford the third Tuesday of December, 1845, by adjournment—

WE the undersigned respectfully represent to your Honors that the County road as now travelled from Andover line through Andover North Surplus, Letter C Surplus, and Letter B to New Hampshire line—also the County road as travelled from or near J. J. Bragg's in Letter B where it intersects the road from Andover to New Hampshire line, through Letter B and Number Five, First Range, to the North line of said Number Five (known as the Megalloway road)—also the road from the North line of Holmes which intersects the Coos road in Letter B—all of said roads are out of repair and unsafe, and public good requires that they should be made good roads for carriages We therefore request your Honors to assess a sufficient tax on said townships, viz:—Andover North Surplus, Letter C Surplus, Letter B Number Five First Range, as will put all of said roads in good repair for carriages, &c.

As in duty bound, &c

JOHN LOMBARD & 5 others.
Andover, Dec. 1, 1845.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. Court of County Commissioners, December Term, 1845, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing Petition, the Commissioners being satisfied that the Petitioners ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition Ordered, That said Petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published six weeks successively in the Age, printed at Augusta in the County of Kennebec, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication in each of said papers to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of May next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted

Attest—J. G COLE, Clerk

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.
3w34 Attest—J G COLE, Clerk

SIMEON CUMMINGS,
AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris Hill. 6mo jan 6

Lost!

BETWEEN Paris and Portland on the 25th inst., a bundle of Goods containing a quantity of Buttons, Green Beroge, Coat Binding, Pins, Combs, Comforters, &c Any person who will return said bundle or give information to the subscriber where it may be found shall be suitably rewarded

MOSES HAMMOND.
Paris, Dec 27th, 1845 3t

NORWAY STEEP FALLS.

THE Subscribers would say to their Friends and Customers, that they have on hand as usual, a good assortment of

English, French and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS;

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE;
Hard Ware and Cutlery;
W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES;
HOLLOW WARE;

Nails and Glass; Iron and Steel; Salt; Fish; Lime; Flour; Sole and Upper Leather; Boots and Shoes; Feathers, &c &c. &c.

Also—30 bbls **CLEAR PORK,** packed by ourselves, at wholesale and retail.

Fur Goods,

Such as Buffalo Robes, Caps, Boas and Muffs, Neck Ties, &c., which we pledge ourselves to sell at fair and honest prices, and will endeavor to make all who may favor us with their custom satisfied that *we sell Goods, according to quality, as low, to say the least, as any Store in the County.*

☞ We want in exchange for Goods or Cash—
25 tons Pork, 2000 bushels Beans,
5000 bushels Oats, 10 tons Dry Apple,
25 tons Clover Seed,
1000 bushels Herds Grass Seed,
5 tons good Butter,
New Milk and Shipping Cheese,
Corn, Wheat, Rye, Shipping Furs,
2000 Wool Skins, 10,000 lbs Wool.
Hides, Shingles and Clapboards, &c &c

DENISON & FYLER.
Norway Falls, Nov. 25, 1845 6w32

N B. Having made some different arrangements in regard to our business, the Notes and accounts due A. C. Denison & Co. must be paid without fail, previous to the first of January, 1846

DENISON & FYLER

WANTED

AT THE NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,
Under the U. S. Hotel,

FOR which the highest price will be paid in any kind of Dry Goods at less than the New York prices.

10,000 yds. All Wool Flannel.
10,000 yds Cotton and Wool,
10,000 lbs. Blue mixed yarns 3 Threads
Portland, Nov. 1, 1845 4w28

PRENTISS & RAWSON,
Attornies and Councillors at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

☞ Office at the East End of Strickland's new Block, over H. J. Flagg's Store.

H E PRENTISS.
J F RAWSON.
Nov. 11, 1845. 6m

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, M

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, loathness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach; they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sorrers and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, joins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR FILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and if used perseveringly, will effect a cure in cases of the most painful and troublesome disease. The above is the discovery of the proprietor who is practicing for many years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for scaldhead, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. G. MARBLE; Norway, J. Chickering; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, S. Farlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, N. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hammond, Rues & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolliff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpass; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Bysreon; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844—tf 17

"IT IS VICTORIA, ALBERT."

During their recent visit in Germany, her Majesty and the Prince had one of those little love skirmishes which spice the affection of young married people (we suppose.) Albert shut himself up in a room to pout out his German grief by himself, and Victoria pouted with all the childish majesty of her little heart in her apartment, and thus the royal pair separated for a forever of one half hours length. But the Queen—Heaven bless her—had too much of the wife in her to hold out longer. But when she reached Albert's door, the queen came up again and she rapped as one having authority. "Who's there?" inquired the Prince in the same tone. "The Queen," was the brief and stately reply. Now we opine that the *Queen* was the last person in the world that Albert desired to see, for he said not a word. In a few moments her majesty tapped at the door somewhat more gently, and more gentle was the voice within that asked "who's there?" "The Queen," replied the wife, which was fast getting the ascendency over royalty, as was evident from the querolous affection of her voice. The Prince, aggravating man! returned no answer. A *third* tap, as gentle as an angel's at the door of the human heart, followed. "Who's there?" was the response, in tones musical with the gushing affection of the husband's heart. "It is Victoria—Albert! was the reply the Queen breathed into the lips of the Prince, as the door flew open and they stood enfolded in each other's arms, simple husband and wife, —in that quality of humanity, just like any other two human creatures that love each other.—What do you say, Ezekiel?—*Nothing*; I *was only wondering what business you had to talk about such things.*

THE GARDEN.

Sir William Temple thus eloquently exhibits the beauty and divine origin of the garden:—

"No other sort of abode seems to contribute so much to the ease of mind and indolence of body. The sweetness of the air, the pleasantness of the smell, the verdure of the plains, the cleanlyness and lightness of the food, the exercise of working and walking, but above all, the exemption from care and solicitude, seems equally to favor and improve both contemplation and health, the enjoyment of health and imagination, and thereby the quiet and ease of both body and mind. A garden has been the inclination of kings, and the choice of philosophers,—the common favorite of public and private men, the pleasure of the greatest, and the care of the meanest,—an employment and possession for which no man is too high or too low. If we believe scriptures, we must allow that God Almighty esteemed the life of man in a garden, the happiest he could give him, or else he would not have placed Adam in that of Eden."

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—December 8th, 1845.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Bretton & Washburn, in Livermore, on Wednesday, the seventh day of January A. D. 1846, at one of the clock in the afternoon,—All the right, title, and interest, and equity of redemption which Essee Fuller has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Hartford, in said County, and which he had in and to the same at the time when attached upon the original writ, to wit: on the first day of May, A. D. 1845.—being the same farm which the said Essee Fuller purchased of Ezekiel and Edward Fuller by Deed dated the tenth day of January, A D 1845, and on the same day Mortgaged to Isaac Strickland, Esq., for about three hundred dollars And also the right which the said Essee Fuller may have of redeeming from the purchaser said equity of redemption which may have been sold on Execution against said Essee Fuller. For further particulars reference is had to said Deed.

33 JOHN MONROE, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Nathan M. Marble, in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon—All the right which William Stearnes, Jr, of said Paris, has in equity to redeem the Homested Farm on which he now resides. Said Farm having been mortgaged on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1844, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said Paris, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, and interest, annuity, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 65, Page 237. Said right in equity, as aforesaid is already seized on Execution on a prior attachment and advertised to be sold on the 27th day of December next, and if sold at the last mentioned time on said prior attachment, then instead of the equity to redeem, as aforesaid, the right to redeem said equity will be sold at the time and place first and above mentioned: the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, November 27th, 1845. 30

One Cent Reward!

RAN away, on Wednesday, December tenth, current, ELIJAH SOULE, an indented apprentice, bound to the subscriber by the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Hartford: therefore, notice is hereby given to caution all persons against harbering or trusting said Elijah on my account, as I shall pay no debts of tracting after this date The above reward will to any person who will return him, but no char-

EZEKIEL FULLER.
December 13th, 1845. *32

Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for Oxford County I shall sell at public Auction on Thursday, the 29th day of January next at 2 o'clock P M. on the premises, all the right, title and interest that ELIJAH SHACKLY had, on the day of his decease, in and to the Farm on which said Shackly then resided. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

WM. K. KIMBALL, Administrator.
Dec. 20, 1845. 3w33

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50. & 2,00
Work warranted—March 28. tf 47

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me., Dec. 31, 1845.

Bowker, Miss Mary T., 2—Brooks, Otis W—Bonson, Mrs Charlotte F.—Bolster, David, 2—Bridgham, Geo.—Caldwell, Joseph P—Chandler, Reuben, Jr.—Doble, Mrs. Louisa—Dean, Asa—Follett, Lewis—Fuller, Nathaniel—Fessenden, Deblois & Fessenden—Goodenow, John—Hersey, Mrs. Hannah—Holmes, E. A. Esq—Mathews, Asa—Mathews, Winthrop—Marshall, Moses—Morton, Mrs Prudencia S—Millett, Amos—Paine, Abijah L—Perkins, Rev. Cornelius—R W. Master or Secretary of Oxford Lodge—Rogers, Capt. Edmund—Rosenstiel, S—Rich, Delania—Stephens, Elenzer—Swan, William—Waterhouse, Stephen L.—Walsh, Martin

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J C Marble, by note or account, must call on J. G. Cole and settle the same on or before the first day of March next, if they would save cost

J. C. MARBLE.
Paris, Jan. 5, 1846. tf 34

County Commissioners Accounts.

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*May* 10 To 6 days making reports on the petitions of Phineas Howe and others, Ezekiel Treat, Jr., and others, Angel Town and others, and John C West and others; and drawing four plans of roads and alterations laid out on said petitions, $15 00

County of Oxford to Joseph Tobin, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 17. To travel from Byron to James Brown's in Holmes and back on petition of James Brown, sixty miles, 6 00
Attendance two and half days, 6 25
July 1st Travel from Byron to Stephen Gammons, in Turner, on petition of Sampson Reed, and back, ninety miles, 9 00
Attendance three days, 7 50
Ferriage, 25
July 9th. To travel from Byron to William Woodsoms in Peru and back on petition of Wm. Woodsom, fifty miles, 5 00
Attendance three and half days, $ 7 5 } 9 00
Ferriage, twenty-five cents, }
August 19th. From Byron to Hartford's tavern in Lovell, on petition of Committee of town of Sweden and back, one hundred and fifty miles, 15 00
Six days attendance, 15 00 } 15 25
Ferriages, twenty five cents }
August 28th. From Byron to Phineas Howes in Canton on petition of Luther Ludden, 60 ms. 6 00
Two days attendance, 5 00
$85 25

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 20. To travel from Norway to Letter A. No. 2, and back on the petition of James Brown Agent for the Proprietors of said township. 90 miles, 9 00
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 5 00
To cash paid for Ferriage, 25 } 37
To cash paid for postage on 2 letters 12 cts. }
July 4. To travel from Norway to Turner and from Hartford home on the petition of Sampson Reed and others, forty miles, 4 00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 7 5
July 12. To travel from Norway to Peru and back on the petition of William Woodsom and others, 54 miles, 5 40
To 3 1 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said petition, 8 25
August 23. To travel from Norway to Lovell and from Sweden home on the petition of Committee of Sweden, 40 miles, 4 00
To 4 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 11 25
Aug 30. To travel from Norway to Phineas Howe's in Canton and from Gen Samuel Holland's in Dixfield home on the petition of Luther H. Ludden and others, 68 miles, 6 80
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 5 00 } 5 25
To cash paid for Ferriage 25 }
Sept. 1st. To 4 days making up reports, 10 00
$76 82

County of Oxford to James Burbank, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 17. To travel from Gilead to James Brown in Letter A. No 2, and back on the petition of James Brown, Agent of Letter A. No 2, sixty-two ms. 6 20
Two days viewing, hearing the parties and locating the same, 5 00
July 1st To travel from Gilead to Stephen Gammon's and back on the petition of Samuel Reed, ninety miles, 9 00
To three days viewing, hearing the parties and locating the same, 7 50
Twenty five cents paid for Ferriage, 25
July 9. To travel from Gilead to William Woodsom in Peru and back on petition of William Woodsom, 70 miles, 7 00
Three and half days viewing, hearing parties and attendance on the same, 8 75
Twenty-five cents for Ferriage, 25
Aug 19 To travel from Gilead to Benjamin Hartford in Lovell and back on the petition of the committee of Sweden, sixty-eight miles, 6 80
Four and half days viewing, hearing and locating and attendance, 11 25
Twenty five cents for Ferriage, 25
August 25th To travel from Gilead to Phineas Howes in Canton and back on petition of Luther H Ludden, Isa L Deano, eighty-eight ms. 8 80
Two days viewing, hearing parties and locating. 5 00
$76 05

County of Oxford Dr. to Joseph Tobin,

For services as County Commissioner for the year 1845.

Sept 10th. To travel from Byron to Welcome Stone's in Leeds and back on petition of Jonathan Marston and Samuel More, Agents for the towns of Leeds and Monmouth, one hundred miles, 10 00
Attendance six days, 15 00—four ferriages, 45, 15 45
Sept 22nd To travel from Byron to Lewis Crockett's tavern in Andover and back on petition of S W Gregg, twenty-five miles, 2 50
Attendance, nine days, 22 50
Oct. 7th To travel from Byron to Robinson Turner's in Peru, fifty miles, 5 00
Ferriage, 25
October 14th Travel from Byron to Lewis Crockett's tavern in Andover on petition of R. Clay and others, twelve miles, 1 20
To travel from Lewis Crockett's tavern to New Hampshire line and back on said petition, thirty-two miles, 3 20
From Lewis Crockett's to Bretton's Mills in Livermore on same, forty miles, 4 00
And back from East Winthrop, sixty miles, 6 00
Attendance twenty three days, 57 50
Six ferriages, 65
Nov. 11th. Travel from Byron to John Simmons in Canton and back on petition of Alexander Alden, seventy miles, 7 00
Attendance six days, 15 00
Ferriage, 25
Nov. 18. Travel from Byron to Col. Morrill's in Dixfield and back on petition of John M Eustis, forty-five miles, 4 50
Attendance four days, 10 00
Nov 25th. To travel from Byron to William Noyes' in Greenwood and back on petition of Joseph Small and others, ninety miles, 9 00
Attendance one day, 2 50—Ferriage 25. 2 75

December 1st. To travel from Byron to Richard Hutchinson in Hartford and back on petition of John Walker and others, ninety miles, 9 00
Attendance seven days, 17 50
December 12th. Travel from Byron to J. Churchill's tavern in Hallowell and from Wayne Village back on petition of R. Clay by adjournment, one hundred and ten miles, 11 00
Attendance and hearing parties ten days, 25 00
$264 25
Credit one dollar received by mistake in adding the last account settled with the County, 1 00
$263 25

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*Sept* 20 To travel from Norway to Leeds and back on the petition of Agents of Leeds and Monmouth—fifty miles, 5 00
T 4 1 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition, 11 25
To cash paid for toll, 32
Oct. 3 To travel from Norway to Andover Corner and from Asa Pratts in Andover home on the petition of Simeon W. Greeg and others, 63 miles, 6 30
To ten days viewing, hearing the partics, locating and attendance on said petition, 25 00
6. To 2 days making plans & roads laid out 5 00
13 To travel from Norway to Peru and back on the petition of William Woodsom and others—fifty-four miles, 5 40
To 6 days locating and attendance on said Pet. 15 00
16. To travel from Norway to Andover on the petition of R Clay and others—33 miles, 3 30
17. To travel from Andover corner to N. H. line and back on said petition, 32 miles, 3 20
18. To travel from Andover corner to Bretton's Mills on said petition—40 miles, 4 00
22. To 2 days viewing on said petition, 5 00
To travel from Leeds home on said pet. 27 ms. 2 70
Nov. 8. To travel from Paris to Monmouth and from East Winthrop home on said petition—seventy miles, 7 00
To 17 1-2 days viewing and attendance on said petition, 43 75
To cash paid for ferriage and tolls, 70
17. To travel from Norway to Canton and back on the petition of Alexander Alden, Jr., and others—sixty miles, 6 00
To six days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 15 00
22. To travel from Norway to Dixfield and back on the petition of John M. Eustis and others—sixty miles, 6 00
To cash paid for ferriage, 27
To 3 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 7 58
24. To two days making up reports, 5 00
25. To travel from Norway to Greenwood and back on the petition of Josiah Small & als. 2 00
To one day attendance on said petition 2 50
Nov. 30. To three days making up reports and drawing plans, 7 50
Dec. 8. To travel from Norway to Hartford and back on the petition of John Walker and others—forty miles, 4 00
To six days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 15 00
10. To two days writing reports and making plans, 5 00
21. To travel from Norway to Hallowell X roads and from Wayne home on the petition of R Clay and others, 73 miles, 7 30
To ten days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition, 25 00
22. To one day finishing plans, 2 50
To stationery furnished to the County for the year past, 1 00
$250 32

County of Oxford to James Burbank, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*Sept* 16 To travel from Gilead to J. Welcome in Leeds and back, 114 miles, 11 40
Six days viewing and hearing, 15 00 } 15 25
Ferriage, 25 }
22. To travel from Gilead to L. Crockett's in Andover and back on the petition of S W. Gregg and others, sixty-two miles, 6 20
Ten days viewing and attendance, 25 00
Oct 7. To travel from Gilead to R Turner's in Peru and back by adjournment on petition of William Woodsom and others, 78 miles, 7 80
Three days attendance, 7 50—ferriage, 25, 7 75
14 To travel from Gilead to Andover on the petition of R Clay and others, 31 miles, 3 10
Twenty four days viewing, 60 00
Travel from Winthrop to Gilead, 60 miles, 6 00—ferriages, 50, 6 50
Nov 13 To travel from Gilead to John Simmons in Canton and back on the petition of Alexander Alden and others, 100 miles, 10 00
Four days in attendance, 10 00—ferriage, 20, 10 20
18 To travel from Gilead to Morrill's in Dixfield and back on the petition of J M. Eustis—seventy-four miles, 7 40
25 To travel from Gilead to W. Noyes in Greenwood and back on the petition of Josiah Small and others, 46 miles, 7 75
One day viewing, &c., 2 50—ferriage, 1 60
Dec. 1 To travel from Gilead to R Hutchinson's in Hartford and back on the petition of John Walker and others—100 miles, 10 00
Seven days viewing, &c., 17 50—ferriage 20, 17 70
12 To travel from Gilead to J. Churchill's in Hallowell by adjournment on the petition of R Clay and others—73 miles, 7 30
Ten days viewing and hearing, 25 00
Travel from Wayne to Gilead, 60 miles, 6 00 } 6 20
Toll, 20 }
$209 00

Oxford County Commissioners Court.

May Term, 1845.

Joseph Tobin, travel 30 miles, 2,00 }
Toll, 25 } 16,75
Attendance, 3 days, 7,50 }
Jonathan B Smith, travel 10 miles, 1,00 }
Attendance, 3 days, 7,50 } 8,50
James Burbank, travel 70 miles, 7,00 }
Toll, 25 } 11,75
Attendance, 3 days, 7,50 }

September Term, 1845.

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles, 9,00 }
Toll, 25 } 13,25
Attendance, 4 days, 10,00 }
Jonathan B. Smith, travel 10 miles, 1,00 }
Attendance, 4 days, 10,00 } 11,00
James Burbank, travel 70 miles, 7,00 }
Toll, 25 } 17,25
Attendance, 4 days, 10,00 }

December Term, 1845—*By Adjournment.*

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles, 9,00 }
Toll, 25 } 14,25
Attendance, 2 days, 5,00 }
Jonathan B. Smith, travel 10 miles, 1 00 }
Attendance, 2 days, 5,00 } 6,00
James Burbank, travel 70 miles, 7,00 }
Toll, 25 } 12,25
Attendance, 2 days, 5,00 }

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, }
DECEMBER 25, 1845. }

The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited and amount certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by

[34] J. G. COLE, CLERK.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD VILLAGE Maine

Great Attraction for the New Year!

THE ILLUSTRATED New England Family Magazine.

NEW VOLUME!—JAN. 1846!

MESSRS BRADBURY, SODEN & CO. will issue on the 20th of December the January number of this highly popular and valuable Magazine; being the first number of a new volume. The great success which the publishers have met with in commencing a "Family Magizine" that should impart to its readers useful knowledge, as well as amusement and recreation, has determined them to make greater efforts to render the work still more valuable and attractive the coming year. They respectfully ask, therefore, the encouragement and patronage of every person who desires to have useful and instructive works take the place of the light and frivolous love tales, calculated to excite the bad passions in the young, which are, under the mask of "cheap Literature," now so widely spread over the land.

Specimen numbers will be freely furnished when sent, for, free of expense, and the publishers ask of an enlightened public an examination of their work. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that clubs of ten are supplied with the work at One Dollar a Year, or one copy of the "Family Magazine" and one copy of "Robert Merry's Museum" are supplied one year for Two Dollars—a degree of cheapness, quantity of matter considered, which has no parallel.

The Family Magazine will be published as heretofore on or near the first day of each month, on clear type and fine white paper. Each number will contain forty-eight double pages of reading matter, and be illustrated with from eight to twelve new and beautiful

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

Making at the end of the year a splendid pictoral volume of useful and entertaining matter, containing 576 pages, and more than one hundred Wood Engravings.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. To clubs, as before, when payments are made strictly in advance,

Three copis one year, Four Dollars.
Five " " Six "
Ten " " Ten "

or only One Dollar a Copy.

☞ One copy of the Family Magazine and one copy of Robert Merry's Museum, (a magazine for youth, edited by the famous "Peter Parley,") one year, Two dollars if paid in advance.

Periodical dealers and agents will be supplied with the above works at the most liberal discount. All orders (cash enclosed) must be addressed,

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO
33 12 School Street, Boston.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.
To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy, GREETING.

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the goods or estate of ELI TWITCHELL, *Junior*, of Rushville, New York, in the County of ———, Yeoman, to the value of two hundred dollars, and summon the said Twitchell, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A D 1845, then and there in our said Court to answer unto FREDK K. RUSSELL, of Bethel in said County, Administratrix of the estate of Ezra T. Russell, late of said Bethel, deceased, in a plea of the case, for that whereas the said defendant, heretofore and in the life time of the said Ezra T Russell, since deceased, to wit: on the tenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, made his certain promissory note in writing bearing date a certain day and year therein mentioned, to wit: the same day and year aforesaid, and thereby then and there promised to pay, in one year from date thereof, to the said Russell or order the sum of ninety dollars for value received, by means whereof, and by force of the Statute made and provided in such case, he the said defendant then and there became liable to pay to the said Russell the said sum of money in the said promissory note specified according to the tenor and effect of the said promissory note; and being so liable he the said defendant in consideration thereof, afterwards and in the life time of said Russell, to wit: on the day and year aforesaid, at Bethel aforesaid undertook and faithfully promised the said Russell to pay him the said sum of money, in the said promissory note specified according to the tenor and effect of said note. Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as she says,) the sum of two hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.*

J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, November Term, 1845.

Phebe K Russell, Admrx, Plff v. *Eli Twitchell, Jr Deft*

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered, that the plaintiff cause an attested copy of the Writ and of this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June next, that the said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK
A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.
32 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—December 13, A. D. 1845.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Thursday, the 22nd day of January, 1846, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Col. Sewall Fly, in Denmark in said County of Oxford,—All the right which *HENRY GILMAN*, of said Denmark, had on the second day of July last, being the day the same was attached on mesne process, of redeeming the farm on which the said Henry Gilman now lives Said property is mortgaged to Samuel Gibson, of said Denmark, to secure the payment of Eighty-three dollars and interest from September 15, 1844, as may be seen by said deed of Mortgage at Fryeburg Registry of Deeds in said County of Oxford.

33 GEO CHADBOURN, Dept Sheriff

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Benjamin Hartford's Tavern, in Lovell,—All the right in equity which ELI WHITNEY, of Stow, in said County of Oxford, has to redeem the Farm in said Stow on which he now dwells, containing about fifty acres with the buildings thereon. Said Lot is bounded on the Easterly side by the line of the town of Lovell, and being fifty-four rods wide on the line of Lovell and extending Westwardly far enough to make fifty acres

JOHN C. GERRY, Deputy Sheriff
Stow, December 15th, 1845. 3w32

Hay for Sale!

FOR sale, 25 or 30 TONS FIRST RATE INTERVALE HAY Enquire of

F. DEMIS.
Paris Hill, Dec 23, 1845 tf 33

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:—*To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or the Constable of the Town of Hartford,* GREETING.

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the goods and estate of FREDERICK ELLIS, of Hartford, aforesaid, to the value of one hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1845, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto DEPLURA H BISBEE, of Buckfield, in said County, Gunsmith, in a plea of the case, for that the said Defendant at said Buckfield on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1840, by his note of hand of that date by him signed for value received promised the Plaintiff to pay him or order the sum of thirty dollars and fifty-nine cents in the month of January then next, with interest. Yet the defendant, though often requested, hath not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff, (as he says) the sum of one hundred dollars which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.*

J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1845.

Deplura H. Bisbee, Plff. v. *Frederick Ellis, Deft.*

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of the Writ and of this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be held at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June next, that the said defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G COLE, CLERK.
A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.
32 Attest—J. G COLE, CLERK.

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has entirely and cure the *most desperate of Cases*. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at 81 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a variety of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond, Norway, Hall & Dow, Portland Gray & Burbank, Turner, John Blake, Dixfield, Charles P. Chase, Poland, Wm. Clowes, Hebron, H. Blake, Rumford, J. H. Woodbury, Portland, Edward Moses. June 3, 1845. 1-1

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and al Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It recommends and proves itself to many of the most respectable Physicians as a *safe, convenient and very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have tried it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *whole name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 51 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1yn27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

BLANKS.

A good assortment of BLANKS may be found at

B. WALTON'S
BOOK-STORE,
PARIS-HILL, Me. opposite the Stage House.

Among which are

Town Orders,	Warrantee Deeds,
Justice Writs,	Mortgage do.
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Justice Executions.	Administrator's do.
Bill of Sale,	Guardian's do.
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Sheriffs' Returns,	Poor Debtor's Oath,
Bail Bonds,	Highway Surveyors Bills,
Marriage Certificates,	

and many others which are in common use. Persons in want of Blanks of any kind call and see